A Comprehensive Document Presenting he Economic Questions Now Before the Country is Concise Form.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Har rison's message reads as follows:

To the Ennate and House of Representatives—In submitting my annual message to congress I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will. I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people.

THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH. The total wealth of the country in 1887 was \$16,155,616,088. In 1890 it amounted to \$62,610,-000,008, an increase of 287 per cent.

The total mileage of railways in the Unite:
States in 1860 was 30,625; in 1890 it was 167,741,
an increase of 448 per cent., and it is estimated
that there will be about 4,000 miles of track RAILWAY MILEAGE. by the close of the year 1892. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS. The official returns of the eleventh causus

ing comparisons:
In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing In 1880 the capital invested in manufacturing
was \$1.22.852.670.
In 1890 the capital invested in manufacturing
was \$2.900,735.884.
In 1880 the number of employes was 1.301,388.
In 1880 the number of employes was 2.251,134.
In 1880 the wages earned were \$501,965.778.
In 1880 the wages earned were \$1.221.170.454.
In 1880 the value of the product was \$2,711,-

In 1899 the value of the product was \$4,860, I am informed by the superintendent of the consus that the omission of certain industries in 1889 which were included in 1890 accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But after making full allowances for differences of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1890, and in the reports from those seven-

chiere remain in the reports from those seventy-five cities an increase in the capital employed of \$1.522.745.604; in the value of the product of \$2.024.236.105; in wages earned of \$677.943.929, and in the number of wage earners employed of \$56.029.

The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate but an increased per capita from \$36 in 1860 to \$547 in 1800, or 41.71 per cent.

The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1809, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, mumber \$45, and the extension of existing plants 101; the new capital invested amounts to \$36.84,155, and the number of additional employes to 37.285.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The total value of our foreign trade (exports and manufactures) during the last fiscal year was \$1,857,689,610, an increase of \$128,208.604 over the previous fiscal year. The average anmal value of our imports and exports of merchaudise for the ten fiscal years prior to 1891 was \$1,457,322,019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by \$100,358,391, an increase of 27.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of exports or \$17,613,761. The value of our exports during the fiscal year 1892 reached the highest figure in the

reached the highest figure in the history of the government, amounting to history of the government, amounting to \$1,600,278,148 exceeding by \$145,797,338 the exports of \$891, and exceeding the value of the provided by \$252,875,686. A comparison of the value of our exports for 1892 with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891 shows an excess of \$265,142,671, or of 34.65 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was \$329,491,462 also exceeded the l average value of the ten years prior to by \$125,215,940. During the fiscal year 1892, the value of imports free of duty amounted to \$457,999.858, the largest The wake of the imports of merchandise en-

Os the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers Os the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivors and tributaries, in the same year the traffic aggregated 29,404,456 tons, and the total vessel towage passing through the Detroit river during that year was 21,021,000 tons. The vessel towage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,40,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,200 tons, a total for these two great shipping points of 24,423,567 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel towage passing through the Detroit river. And it should be said that the season for the Detroit river was but 223 days, while, of course, in London and Liverpool the season was for the entire year. The vessel towage passing through the St. Mary's canal for the fiscal year 1801 amounted to 9,822,874 tons, and the freight towage of the Detroit river is estimated for that year at 25,000,001 tons, against 23,200,610 towa in 1891. The aggregate traffic on our rail-reads for the year 1891 amounted to 704,895,670 toward freight, compared with 611,344,437 tons an increase of 13,051,172 tons.

ANOTHER INDICATION OF PROSPERITY. Another indication of the general prosperity of the country is found in the fact that the name of depositors in savings banks increased from \$93,870 in 186) to 4.258,893 in 1890, as increase of 511 per cent., and the amount of deposits first \$14,277,501 in 1890 to \$1,524,844.

50 in 1890, as increase of 921 per cent. An 1891 the amount of deposits in savings ranks was \$1,623,078,749. It is astimated that \$20 per cent. of these deposits represent the savings of wage-carrets. The bank of clearances for nine mouths ending September 30, 1891, amounted to \$11,629,390,508. For the same mouths in 1892 they amounted to \$15,188,601,947, an excess for the nine mouths of \$4,139,211,139.

WORK AND WAGES.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were as high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to simply the necessaries and comforts of life. It as true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer can not produce upon orders. He must now and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduction. But while the fact I have stated in improduction in the crops I have mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as the give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The value of our butal farm products has increase of 23) per cent. WORK AND WAGES.

The mainter of hegs January 1, 1891, was 50,625.

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The mainter value \$210,193,92: on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,388,019, and the value \$201,393,415. On January 1, 1891, the number of crustle was 52,75,648, and the value \$314,127,98: on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239, and the value \$370,749,155.

If any are discontented with their state here, if any believe that the wages or prices, the returns for honest toil are inadequate, they about not fall to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them har I would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their reliows at Fall River.

I believe that the protective system, which now for something like thirty years has prevailed in our I gislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth, and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for shows home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither hopeful nor sweet. They are Americans citizens—a part of the great people for whom our constitution and government were framed and instituted—and it can not be a pervention of that constitution to so legislate as to preserve in their homes the comfort, indevence, loyalty and sense of interest in the THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM presence, loyalty and souse of interest in the present which are essential to good cities in peace and which will bring this stalwart throng, as in 1861, to the defense of the face when it is assailed.

I promposed that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress. It is a matter of regret that this work must be a matter of great three months, for the threat of great tariff changes introduces so much such uncertainty that is amount, not easily determined, of the second inaction and of diminished production will accessfully result. It is possible also that this succretainty may result in decreased the second content in the cautious orders for foreign to will make cautious orders for foreign to the prospect of tariff reduc-

the l'ght of his personal experience under the operation of a tariff for revenue only. If that experience shall demonstrate that present rates of wages are thereby maintained or increased, either absolutely or in their purchasing power and that the aggregate volume of work to be done in this country is increased, or even maintained so that there are more or so many days' work in a year at as good, or better, wages for the American workman as has been the case under the protective system, everyone will rejoice. A general process of wage reduction can not be contemplated by any patriotic citizen without the gravest apprehension. It may be, indeed I believe, is, possible for the American manufacturer to compete successfully with his foreign rival in many branches of production without the defense of protective duties, if the pay-rolls are equalized; but the conflict that stands between the producer and that result and the distress of our working people when it is attained are not pleasant to contemplate. The Society of the Unemployed, now holling its frequent and threatening parades in the streets of foreign cities, should not be allowed to acquire an American domicile.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

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DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The reports of the heads of the several executive departments, which are berewith submitted, have very naturally included a resume of the whole work of the administration with the transaction of the last fiscal year. The attention not only of congress, but of the country, is again invited to the methols of administration which have been pursued, and to the results which have been pursued, and to the results which have been attained. Public revenues amounting to \$1,414,079,222,23 have been collected and disbursed without loss from misappropriation, without a single defalcation of such importance as to attract the public attention, and at a diminished per cent. of cost for collection. The public business has been transacted not only with fidelity, but progressively, and with a view to giving to the people in the fullest nossible degree the benefits of a service established and maintained for their protection and comfort.

POREIGN RELATIONS. Our relations with other nations are now undisturbed by any serious controversy. The complicated and threatening differences with Germany and England relating to Samoan affairs, with England in relation to the seal fisheries in the Behring sea, and with Chili growing out of the Baltimore affair, have been adjusted.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS.

There have been negotiated and concluded, under section 3 of the tariff law, commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade with the following countries: Brazil, Dominican, Republic, Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico, Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain for certain West India colonies and British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary. Of these, these with Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain, Nicaragua, Honduras and Austria-Hungary have been concluded since my last annual message. Under these trade arrangements, a free favored admission has been secured in every case for an important list of American products. Especial care has been taken to secure markets for farm products in order to relieve that great underlying industry of the depression which the lack of an adequate foreign mater to for our surplus often brings. An opening has also been made for manufactured products that will undoubtedly, if this policy is maintained, greatly augment our export trade. The full benefits of these arrangements can not be realized instantly. New lines of trade are to be opened. The commercial traveler must survey the field. The manufacturer must adapt his goods to the new markets and facilities for exchange must be established. This

must survey the field. The majufacturer must adapt his goods to the new markets and facisities for exchange must be established. This work has been well begun; our merchants and manufacturers have entered the new fields with courage and enterprise. In the case of food products and special lines of trails with Cuba, the trade did not need to wait and the immediate results have been most gratifying. If this policy and the trade arrangements can be continued in force and aided by the establishment of American steamship lines. I do not doubt that we shall within a short period, secure fully one-third of the total trade of the countries of Central and South America, which now amounts to about \$600,000,000 annually. In 1855 we had only 8 per cent. of this trade. cent. of this trade. THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION. A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Behring sea was concluded on the 29th of February last. This treaty was accompanied by an agreement prohibiting pelagic sealing pending the arbitration, and a vigorous effort was made during this season to drive out all posching steamers from the Behring sea. Six naval vessels, three revenue cutters, and one vessel

Steamers from the Behring sea. Six naval vestions of duty in 1892 was 53.35 per cent. of the total value of the imports as compared with 42.35 per cent in 1891 and 33.65 per cent. International copyright has been extended to the substantial part of the great lakes in 1800 aggregated 23.

Six naval vestions of dents represent a settled policy and shall not cease to urge the adoption of proper remedies.

International copyright has been extended to some seizares were marke, and one to the sea, of the part of the serial very sent into the Some seizares were marke, and one vessel from the fish commission, all under the cease to urge the adoption of proper remedies.

International copyright has been extended to some seizares were marke, and one vessel from the fish commission, all under the cease to urge the adoption of proper remedies.

International copyright has been extended to see that the catch in the Behring sea, of the under the part of the great lakes in progress, there having been amounted to less than 500 sea. It is true, however, that in the North Pacific, while the substantially the same basis as the subjects of lately. By a special convention, proclamation January 15, 1892, reciprocal provisions of copyright have been applied between the United States and Germany. Negotiations are in progress. isting statutes of the United States do not restrain our citizens from taking seals in the Pacific ocean, and perhaps should not unless the proposition can be extended to the citizens of other nations. I recommend that power be given to the president, by proclamation, to prohibit the taking of seals in the North Pacific by American vessels in case either, as to the result of findings of the tribunal of arbitration or otherwise, the restraints can be applied to the vessels of all countries. The case of the United States for the tribunal of arbitration has been prepared with great care and industry by Hon. John W. Foster, and the counsel who represent this government express confidence that a result substantially establishing our claims and preserving this great industry to the benefit of all nations will be attained.

During the past year a suggestion was received through the British Minister that the Canadian government would like to confer as to the possibility of enlarging, upon terms of mutual advantags, the commercial exchanges of Canada and of the United States, and a conference was held at Washington, with Mr. Biaine acting for this government, and the British minister at this capital and three members of the Domitokon cabinet acting as commissioners on the part of Great Britain. The conference developed the fact that the Canadian government was only prepared to offer to the United States in exchange for the concessions asked the admission of natural products. The statement was frankly made that favored rates could not be given to the United States as against the mother country. This admission, which was foreseen, necessarily terminated the conference upon this question.

The benefits of an exchange of the natural products would be almost wholly with the people of Canada. Other topics of interest were considered in the conference and have resulted in the making of accountries of an exchange of the restriction. RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

ple of Canada. Other topics of interest were considered in the conference and have resulted in the making of a convention for examining the Alaskan boundary, the waters of Passamaquoddy bay a jacent to Eastport. Me., and on the initiation of an arrangement for the protection of fish-life in the coterminous and neighboring waters of our north boundary. THE CANAL TOLLS CONTROVERSY.

The controversy as to the tolis upon the Weiland canal which was presented to congress at the last session by special message, having failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to expense to the sector. failed of adjustment, I felt constrained to exercise the authority conferred by the act of
July 25, 1862, and to proclaim a suspension of
the free use of St. Mary's Fails' canal to cargoes in transit to ports in Canada. The secretary of the treasury established such
to its as were thought to be equivalent to the exactions unjustly levied unon our commerce in the Canadian canals. E.
as we must suppose, the political relations of
Canada and the disposition of the Canadian
government are to remain unchanged, a someon our commerce in the Canadian Canada and the disposition of the Canadian government are to remain unchanged, a somewhat radical revision of our trade relations should, I think, be made. Our relations must continue to be intimate, and they should be friendly. I regret to say, however, that in may of the controversies, notably those as to the fisheries on the Atlantic, the scaling interests on the Atlantic, and the scaling interests on the Atlantic, and the canal tolls, our negotiations with Great Britain have been continuously thwarted or retared by unreasonable and untriendly objections and protests from Canada. There is no disposition on the part of the peaple or government of the United States to interfere in the smallest degree with the political relations of Canada. That question is wholly with her own people. It is time for us, however, to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian-canals and of the St. Lawrence, as an outlet to the sea, secured by the construction of an American canal around the falls of Niagara, and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our own scaports. We should not lisestate to avail ourselves of our great natural trade advantages. We should withfraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the errainings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public substities that have been given to them. The subject of the power of the treasury to deal with this matter without further legislation has been under consideration, but circumstances have postponed a conclusion. It is probable that a consideration of the property of a modification or abrogation of the treaty of Washington relating to the transit of goods in boal is havelved in any complete solution of the property of a

THE DIFFERENCES WITH CHILL

Congress at the last session was rept advised of the progress of the threatening differences between the United States and Chili. It gives me now great gratification to report that the Chilian government, in a most friendly and honorable spirit, has tendered and part as an indemnity to the families of the sailors of the

the occasion of much unsatisfactory diplomatic correspondence.
THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS. I have endeavored in every way to assure our sister republics of Central and South America that the United States government and its people have only the most friendly disposition toward them all. We do not covet their terriward them all. We do not covet their territory. We have no disposition to be oppressive or exacting in our dealings with any of them, even the weakest. Our interests and our hopes for them all lie in the direction of stable governments by their people and of the largest development of their great commercial resources. The mutual benefits of enlarged commercial exchanges and of a more familiar and friendly intercourse between our people we do desire, and in this have sought their friendly co-operation.

I have believed, however, while holding these sentiments in the greatest sincerity, that we must insist upon a just responsibility for any injuries inflicted upon our official representatives or upon our citizens. This insistance, kindly and justly, but firmly made, will, I believe, promote peace and mutual respect.

OUR RELATIONS WITH HAWAIL Our relations with Hawaii have been such as to attract an increased interest and must con-tinue to do so. I deem it of great importance that the projected submarine cable, a survey for which has been made, should be promoted. Both for naval and commercial uses, we should Both for naval and commercial uses, we should have quick communication with Honolulu. We should before this have availed ourselves of the concession made many years ago to this government for a harbor and navai station at Pearl river. Many evidences of the friendliness of the Hawaiian government have been given in the past, and it is gratifying to believe that the advantage and necessity of a continuance of very closs relations is appreciated.

THE NEW OBLEANS LYNCHING. THE NEW OBLEANS LYNCHING.

The friendly act of this government in expressing to the government of Italy its reprobation and abhorrence of the lynching of Italian subjects in New Orleans by the payment of 125,000 francs, or \$24,330.90, was accepted by the king of Italy with every manifestation of gracious appreciation, and the incident has been highly promotive of mutual respect and good will.

APROTEST TO FRANCE.

A PROTEST TO FRANCE. In consequence of the action of the French government in proclaiming a protectorate over certain tribal districts of the west coast of Africa, eastward of the San Pedro river. I have felt constrained to make protest against this encroachment upon the territory of a republic which was founded by citizens of the United States, and towards which this country has for many years held the intimate relation of a friendly counseler. GOOD WILL TO MEXICO.

The recent disturbances of the public peace by lawless foreign marauders on the Mexican frontier have afforded the government an opportunity to testify its good will for Mexico and its earnest purpose to fulfill the obligations of international friendship by pursuing and dispersing the evil doers. The work of re-locating the boundary of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo westward from El Paso is progressing favorably.

PRIENDLY WITH SPAIN.

PRIBNDLY WITH SPAIN. Our intercourse with Spain continues on a friendly footing. I regret however, not to be able to report as yet the adjustment of the claims of the American missionaries arising from the disorders at Ponape in the Caroline islands, but I anticipate a satisfactory adjustment in view of renewed and urgent representatives to the government at Madrid. CONTROVERSY WITH TURKBY.

The treatment of the religious and educational establisaments of American citizens in Turkey has of lats called for more than the usual share of attention. A tendency to curtail the toleration which has so beneficially prevailed is discernible, and has called forth the earnest remonstrances of this government. Harrassing regulations in regard to schools and churches have been attempted in certain localities, but not without due protest and the assertion of the inherent and conventional rights of our countryherent and conventional rights of our country-men. Violations of domicle and search of the persons and effects of citizens of the United persons and effects of citizens of the United States by apparently irresponsible efficials in the Astatic vilayets have from time to time been reported. An aggravated instance of injury to the property of an American missionary at Bourdeur, in the province of Konia, called forth an urgent claim for reparation, which I am pleased to say was prointly heeded by the government of the Porte. Interference with the trading ventures of our citizens in Asia Minor is also reported, and the lack of consular representation in that region is a serious drawback to instant and effective protection. I can not believe that these incidents represent a settled policy and shall not cease to urge the adoption of proper remedies.

INTERNATIONAL COPTRICAT.

Italy.

By a special convention, proclamation January 15, 1892, reciprocal provisions of copyright have been applied between the United States and Germany. Negotiations are in progress with other countries to the same end.

THE NICABAGUA CANAL. I repeat with great earnestness the recommendation which I have made mention of in a previous messages to the inadequate support given the American company engaged in the construction of the Nicaragua ship causal. It is impossible to overstate the value from every standpoint of this great enterprise, and I hope that there may be time given in this congress to give to it an impetus that will insure the early completion of the causal and secure to the United States its proper relations to it when completed.

THE MONETABY CONFERENCE. The congress has been already advised that the invitations of this government for the assembling of an international monetary conference to consider the question of an enlarged issue of silver accepted by the nations to which they were issued. The conference assembled at Brussels on the 22d of November, and has entered upon the consideration of this great question. I have not deabted, and have taken occasion to express that belief, as well in the invitations issued for this conference as in my public messages, that the free coinage of silver upon an agreed international ratio would greatly promote the interests of our people and equally those of other nations. It is too early to predict what results may be accomplished by the conference. If any temporary check or delay intervenes, I believe that very soon commercial conditions The congress has been already advised that believe that very soon commercial conditions will compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement to secure the enlargement of the volume of money needed for the transaction of the business of the world.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. The report of the secretary of the treasury will attract special interest in view of the misleading statements that have been made as to the state of the public revenues. These preliminary facts should not only be stated, but emphasized, before looking into details: First, that the public debt has been refued since March 4, 1899, \$259,074,200, and the annual interest charges \$11,694,469; second, that there have been naid out for pensions during this adminest charges \$11.644.69; second, that there have been paid out for pensions during this administration up to November 1, 1892, \$422.554.178.70, an excess of \$114.460,300.09 over the sum expended during the period from March 2, 1885, to March 1, 1889; and, third, that under the existing tariff, up to December 1, about \$236,000,000 of revenue which would have been collected upon imported sugars if the duty had been maintained has gone into the pockets of the people, and not into the public treasury, as before. If there are any who still think that the surplus should have been kept out of circulation by hoarding it in the treasury or deposited in banks without interest, while the government continued to pay the very banks interest upon the bonds deposited as security for the deposits, or whe think that the extended pension legislation was a public robbery, or time the duties upon sugar should have been usantained, I am content to leave the argument whether these criticisms will take the form of legislation.

THE REVENUES.

The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1892, from all sources were \$252863.
289.28, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415.953,86.56, leaving a balance of \$6,384,453.08. There were paid during the year upon the public debt \$41,570,467.98. The surgius in the treasury and the bank redemption fund, pursed by the act of July 14. 1890, to the general fund, furnished in large part the cash available and used for the payments made upon the public debt. Compared with the year 1896, our receipts from customs duties fell off \$12,099.211.08, while our receipts from internal revenue increased \$4,234.8213, leaving the net loss of revenue from these principal sources \$15.784.417.95. The net loss of revenues from all sources was \$22,675.972.81. THE REVENUES.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1893, are \$490,121,365.38 and the estimated appropriations \$457,251,353.33, leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over the expenditures of \$42,860,030.05. This does not include any payment to the sinking fund. In the remember of the secretary that the sinking fund law be repailed, feoneur. The redemption of bonds since the passage of the law to June 30, 1832 has already exceeded the requirements by the sum of \$990,510,681.43. The returnment of bonds in the future before maturity should be a matter of convenience, not of companision. We should not collect revenue for that purpose, but only use any casual surplus. To the bulance of \$22,860,631.05 of receiptwover expenditures for the year 1894, should be added the estimated surplus at the beginning of the year, \$20,845,871.64, and from this aggregate there must be deducted, as stated by the secretary, about \$44,000,000 of estimated unexpended appropriations. BETIMATED RECEIPTS

dary. I do not think that any question of advantage in localities or states should determine the location of the new posts. The organi-zation and enlargement of the bureau of military information which the secretary has effected is a work the usefulness of which will become every year more apparent. The work of building heavy guns and the construction of coast defenses has been well begun and should be corridge without check. be carried on without check.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the attornsy-general is by law submitted directly to congress, but I can not refrain from saying that he has conducted the increasing work of the department of justice with great professional skill. He has in several directions secured from the courts decisions giving increased protection to the officers of the United States and bringing some classes of crime that escaped local cognizance and punishment into the tribunals of the United States, where they could be tried with impartiality.

United States, where they could be tried with impartiality.

I have heretofore expressed my concurrence in the recommendation of the attorney general that degrees of murder should be recognized in the federal statutes as they are, I believe, in all the states. These igrades are founded on correct distinctions in crime. The recognition of them would enable the courts to exercise some discretion in apportioning punishment and would greatly relieve the executive of what is coming to be a very heavy burden—the examination of these cases on application for commutation

The report of the postmaster-general shows a most gratifying increase and a most efficien and progressive management of the great busi-ness of that department. The remarkable in-crease in revenues in the number of post-offices crease in revenues, in the number of post-offices and in the miles of mail interchange furnishes further evidences of the high state of prosperity which our people are enjoying. New offices mean new hamlets and towns; new routes mean the extension of our border settlements and increased revenues mean active commerce. The postmaster-general reviews the whole period of his administration of the office and brings some of his statistics down to the month of Novem. his administration of the office and brings some of his statistics down to the month of November last. The postal revenues have increased during the last year nearly \$5,000,000. The deficit for the year ending June 30, 1882, is \$848,341 less than that deficiency of the preceding year. The deficiency of the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be reduced ito \$1,552,483, which will not only be extinguished during the next fiscal year, but a surplus of nearly \$1,000,000 should then be shown.

In the calculations the payments to be made under the contracts for ocean mail service have not been included. There have been added 1.080 new mail routes during the year with a

not been included. There have been added 1,080 new mail routes during the year with a mileage of 8,863 miles, and the total number of new miles of mail trips added during the year is nearly 17,000,000. The number of miles of mail journeys added during the last four years is about 76,000,000, this addition being 21,000,000 of miles more than ware in nearsting in the is about 76,000,000, this addition being 21,000,000 of miles more than were in operation in the whole country in 1861.

The number of post offices has been increased by 2,700 during the year, and during the past four years, up to October 29 last, the total increase in the number of offices has been nearly 9,000. The number of free-delivery offices has been nearly doubled in the past four years, and the number of money-order offices more than doubled within that time. For three years ending June 30, 1892, the postage revenue amounted to \$187,744,352, whi h was an increase of \$52,243,150 over the revenue for the three years ended June 30, 1883, the increase during the last three years being more than three and a half times as great as the increase during the three years ending June 30, 1883. No such increase as that shown for these three years has ever previously appeared in the revenues of the de-partment. The postmaster-general has ex-tended to the post offices in the larger cities the merit system of promotion, introduced by my direction into the departments here, and it has

resulted there, as in the departments, in a large volume of work and that better done. THE DECLINE OF OUR MERCHANT MARINE. Ever since our merchant marine was driven from the sea by the rebel cruisers during the war of the rebellion, the United States has been paying an enormous annual tribute to been paying an enormous annual tribute to foreign countries in the shape of freight and passage monlys. Our grain and month have been taken at our own docks and our large imports there laid down by foreign ship masters. An increasing tornat of American trayel to Europe has contributed a vist sum annually to the dividends of foreign ship owners. The balance of trade shown by the books of our custom houses has been largely reduced and in many years allogsther extinguished by this constant strain. In the year 1862, July 12.3 per cent. of our imports will brought in American vessels. The foreign steamships maintained by our traffic are, many of them, maintained by our traffic are, many of them, under contract with their respective govern-ments by which in time of war they will be-

A NEW DEPARTURE. Profiting by our commerce in peace they will become the most formidable destroyers of our commerce in time of war. I felt and have before expressed the feeling that this condition of things was both intolerable and disgraceful. A wholesome change of colley, and having in it much promise, as it seems to me, was begun by the law of March 3, 1891. Under this law contracts have been made by the postmaster general for have been made by the postmaster-general for eleven mail routes. The exponditure involved by these contracts for the next fiscal year ap-proximated \$954,123.33. As one of the good re-suits reached, sixteen American ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, costing \$7,40),-000, have been built or contracted to be built in

OO, have been built or contracted to be built in American ship-yards.

No subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power and the prosperity of our country than this of the development of our merchant marine upon the sea. If we could enter into conference with other competitors, and all would agree to withhold government aid, we could, perhaps, take our chances with the rest, but our great competitors have established and maintained their lines by government subsidies until now they have practically excluded us from participation. In my opinion, no choice is left to us but to pursue, moderately at least, the same lines.

THE HAVY DEPARTMENT. THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits great progress in the construction of our new navy. When the present secretary entered upon his duties only three steel vessels were to commission. The vessels since put in commission and to be put into commission during the winter will make a total of nineteen during his administration of the department. During the current year ten war vessels and three navy tugs have been launched, and during the four years twenty-five vessels will have been launched. Two other large ships and a torpedo boat are under contract and the work upon them well advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting advanced, and the four monitors are awaiting only the arrival of their armor, which has been unexpectedly delayed, or they would have been

The development of a naval militia which has been organized in eight states and brought into cordial and en-operative relations with the navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations I.500 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement. The recommendations of the secretary will, I do not doubt, receive the friendly consideration of congress, for he has enjoyed, as he has deserve I, the confidence of all those interested in the development of cur navy, without any division upon partisan lines. I earnestly express the hope that a work which has male such nobe progress may not now be stayed. The wholesome influence for the peace and increased sense of security which our citizens domiciled in other lands feel when these magnificent ships under the American flag approach is already most gratefully apparent. The ships from our navy which will appear in the great naval parade next April in the harbor of New York will be a convincing demonstration to the world that the United States is again a naval power. THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The work of the interior department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before daring the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, taking of the eleventh census, the opening of vast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma, and the negotiations for the cession of Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased work; and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the department and his efficient assistants.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA. The Government of Alaska. The form of government provide I by congress on May k7, 1884, for Alaska, was, in its frame and purgose, temperary. The increase of population and the development of some important mining and commercial interests make it imperative that the law should be revised and letter provision made for the armest and punishment of criminals.

THE GENERAL BAND OFFICE The report of the secretary shows a very gratifying state of affairs as to the condition of the general imd office. The work of issuing agricultural patents, which seemed to be hopelessly in arrears when the present secretary undertook the duties of his office, has been so expedited that the barean is now upon current business. The relief thus afforded to hacest and worthy settlers upon the public lands, by giving to them an assured title to this rentries, has been of incalculable benefit in developing the new states and the territories. developing toe new states and the territories.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS. The court of private land claims, established by congress for the premotion of this policy of speedily settling contested land titles, is making satisfactory progress in its work, and when the work is completed a great impetes will be given to the development of those regions where unsottled claims under Espican grants have selong exercised their repressive influence. When to these regults are added

of his new citizenship.

I have several times been called upon to remove Indian agents appointed by me and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of unfitness or misconduct. I believe, however, that the Indian service at the agencies has been improved, and is now administered, on the whole, with a good degree of efficiency. If any legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan suggestion and consideration, I am sure it would be a great relief to the executive and a great benefit to the service.

THE PENSION BURRAU

The Pension Bureau.

The report of the commissioner of pensions, to which extended notice is given by the secretary of the interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the officers is efficient and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability law has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabiled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$144,956,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10,058,621 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, is \$165,000,000. The commissioner of pensions believes that, if the present legislation and methods are maintained, and further additions to the pension laws are not made, the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 39, 1894, and will be at the highest point, \$188,000,000 per annum.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of agriculture contains not only a most interesting statzment of the progressive and vainable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important department. In the successful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the secretary has been uniting from the first, stimulating and aiding all other government officers, at nome and acread, whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work. The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 14,907,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1862, the exports aggregated 65,000,000 THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 16,900,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1862, the exports aggregated 65,000,000 pounds, against 46,000,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent. and in August of 55 per cent. ever the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put in operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1892, with the same months of 1691 shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork products of 62 per cent., and an increase in value of 561s per cent. The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,800,800 pounds in 1889 to 229,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,607 head of cattle against 205,786 exported in 1889. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. The department of agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate pleuro-pneumonia; and on the 25th day of September last a public announcement was made by the secretary that the disease no longer existed within the United States. He is entirely satisfied, after the most searching inquiry, that this statement was justified, and that by a continuance of the inspection and quarantine now required of cattle brought into this country the disease can be prevented from again getting any foothold.

QUARANTINE REQULATIONS. The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the constitution they are plainly within the exclusive federal jurisdiction when and contract congress shall be related. In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into retional control and adequate from to the executive to protect the people against plague invadors. On the first of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quaranties. of September last I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign forts. This order will be continued in force. Some last and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due cure for the homes of our people justified fouch cases the utmost precaution. There is daught that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear and a liberal appropriation should by made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officials to exclude the deadly plague.

Why be nervous when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rescue from that wretched condition? It invigorates the nervous system through the medium of renewed digestion and assimilation. Moreover, it is a sterling remedy for liver complaint, constipation, of the blood.

If the early bird which catches the worm would rush matters a little and visit the electric lamp he could get his fill of bugs.

We are peculiarly subject in our great portion of the spread of the infectious diseases by reason of the fact that unrestricted immigration brings to us out of European cities in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships a large number of persons whose surrounding-make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral and industrial interests of our country leads me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more careful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming, by further limitations. RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. The report of the World's Columbian exposi-tion has not been submitted. That of the board of management of the government ex-hibit has been received and is herewith trans-mitted. The work of the construction and of preparation for the opening of the exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will wortuily sustain the homor of the United States.

PROTECTION FOR BAILBOAD EMPLOYES. In reviewing the recommendation which I have made in three preceding annual resessages, that congress should legislate for the protection of railroad employes against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate methods of breaking and coupling, which are still in use upon freight trains, I do so with the hope that this congress will take action on the subject. Statistics furnished by the inter-state commence commission show that during the year ending June 30, 1890; there were forty-seven different styles of car couplers reported to be in use, and that during the same period there were 2.66) employes killed and 25,140 injured. Nearly 16 per cent. of the deaths occurred in the coupling and pnecupling of cars and over 36 per cent. of the injuries had the same origin

The civil-service commission ask for an op-propriation for needed clerical assistance, which I think should be given. I extended the classified service March I, 1892, to include physicians, superintendents, assistant superintendents, school-teachers and matrons in the Indian service and have had under consideration the subject of some further extensions, but base not as yet fully determined the lines upon which extensions can most properly and usefully be made.

ELECTION LEMSLATION Ehave in each three annual messages which it has been my duty to submit to congress called attention to the evils and danger concalled attention to the evils and danger connected with our election methods and practices, as they are related to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious-attentions to the evils of unfair apportionments for congress. I can not close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I has hoped that it was a resulted to accuracy appropriate inguistry by and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry by means of a commission into the evils, the existence of which is known to all, and that ent of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage-about the eliminated and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the free-join and parity of the builbt and the equality of the selector without the guaranty of which the government could nover have been formed, and without the continuance of which it can not sentiage to exist in peace and prosperity. LYNCHING OF NEGROES.

The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excess which has sometimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime that the accused have an undue infinence over court and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so far as they can be made suijet of federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobined protecting accused persons in their custody should be grounded by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor.

partments is submitted to congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a dup sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the national honor and to premote the happiness and prosperity of

FUN AND SENTIMENT.

THE man who loves his neighbor as mself has sold his hens.-Lynn Item. TRUE enough, rightly looked into. clothes don't make a man; but how about habits?

COMMITTEES are admirable things. but it has been said "if the ark had been built by a committee it would not have been finished yet."

FARMER (to dripping wheelman, who accidentally fell into the stream)-"If you fellers wouldn't ride them blamed things so fast ye wouldn't sweat so." Ar Southsea. She-"Oh! James, how grand the sea is! How wonderful! I do so like to hear the roar of the ocean." He-"So do I, Elizabeth; please keep quiet."

EDITOR'S SON-"I asked papa when the millenium was comin', and if Mars was inhabited, an' if it was going to rain next Fourth of July; an' he said he didn't know. I don't see how he ever got to be a editor."

COMING TO THE FAIR.

Horses of the east Prussia breed are to be sent to the world's fair in Chicago. THE pistols used by Aaron Burr in the famous duel with Alexander Hamilton have been found in Pike county, Illinois, and will be exhibited at the world's fair.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 21, 1892.

Messrs. Editors: My son, William, was, in 1886, entirely cured of cancer of the mouth, which had caused him much pain and suffering, by S. S. S. By advice of physicians, who were unable to relieve him, an operation was performed, extending to the jawbone (which they scraped), but he cancer returned shortly after, and c.mmenced growing rapidly. Finally, after trying many other remedies, I commenced to give him S. S. S., and w th the second bottle he began to improve; after seven bottles had been taken, the cancer disappeared entirely, and taken, the cancer disappeared entirely, and the though six years have elapsed, there has been no return.

My boy is now thirteen years old, in good health, and I have every reason to believe is permanently cured of the cancer and his cure is due entirely to S. S. S.

J. R. MUBDOCK,

95 Factory St., Atlanta, Ga.

"So you have a new servant girl," said one housewife to another. "Yes." "How does she like you!"—Washington Star.

"How I Wrote Ben Hur." told by Gen Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the voluminous and superb programme of eminent writers and interesting articles eminent writers and interesting articles which The Youth's Companion announces. It retains its place in 550,000 families by the versatility and the instructiveness of its general articles, the high character of all its stories, the brightness of its illustrations. Then it comes every week, and one gets a great deal for \$1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to Jan. 1894. Address The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.

"Do you know a gas-meter is to me al-most human?" 'To me, too. It has that dreadfully human tendency toward un-

People Who Make a Noise are the abhorrence of the nervous. But why be nervous when Hostetter's Stomach

"Did you know his business had run down!" "I had supposed so. I heard he was going to wind it up."—Nast's Weekly.

For indigestion, constipation, sick head-che, weak stomach, disordered liver—take Beecham's Phis. For sale by all druggists

FOR Coughs and Throat troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—C. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio. The man who figures in an explosion be

gins at the bottom and works up. THE Grip of Pheumonia may be warded of with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The worm stays in the ground for fear "REMEMBER that in Garfield Tea you have an sufailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache, and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it 25c, 50c, and \$1.00."

Cast your bread upon the water and you will have chicken soup such as they advertise in free lunch.—Hazleton Sentinel.

S. K. Cobuny, Mgr., Clarie Scott, writes. "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable reme-Druggists selt it, 75c.



Mr. David M. Jorden

"Fourteen years ago I had an strack of the gravel, and have since been serially troubled with my fiver and kidneys. There years ago I got down so low that I could a carcely walk. I looked have like a corpse than a living being. I had me appetite and for are weeks I at a could me anothing but gruel. Had no more color than a marbia sin he. After I had taken 3 bottles of HOO BIN SARSAPAR BLA I could est anything without distress. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered. I fees well and am well. Ah who know me marvel." D. M. JORDAK retired farmer, Edmeston, N. Y.

HOGH'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pilk.

SOUTH MISSOURI WEST WEST LAND AND LIVE STOCK C are offering for sale at low prices and on most favorable terms a large amount of fine kineral, Timber at a first land in the Counties of Polk, Green Counties of Polk, G Of Edmeston, N. Y.

SYRUPOFFICE

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when yrup of Figs is taken; it is ple and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the sys-tem effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

Unving

at the expense of the Body. While we drive While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air

-foods that make healthy flesh-refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N Y. All drugglets

JUDGE J. B. HILL, of the Superior Court, Walker county, Georgia, thinks enough of German Syrup to send us voluntarily a strong letter endorsing it. When men of rank and education thus use and recommend an article, what they say is worth the attention of the public. It is above suspicion. "I have used your German Syrap," he says, "for my Coughs and Colas on the Throat and Lungs. I can recommend it for them as a first-class medicine."---

Take no substitute. ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM Cleanses the Nasal Passages, HAYFEVER Alleys Pain and Inflammation, Restores the es of Taste

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVE A particle is applied into each nostril and agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by ma ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.



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You Wonder why Mrs .- is so enthusiastic about

Washing Compounds? You wouldn't, if you knew the facts. You'll find that she is using Pearline, instead of the poor and perhaps dangerous imitation of it that you are trying to wash with. You mustn't think that all Washing Compounds are alike. Pearline is the orig inal one, and the best. Millions of women know it. So does every peddler and prize-giver, though to sell you his stuff he has to tell you that it's the "same as" Pearline, or "just as good." It is notbe honest send it back.

Pearline is manufactured only by 245 JAMES PVI.E, N. Y.